

material and was not able to provide a geographic locality within the state.

Cyperus sesquiflorus is readily distinguished from the morphologically and ecologically similar *C. tenuifolius* (Steud.) Dandy in Exell. only by the mature achenes which are black rather than yellow to brown and possess a broad, whitish callus-like stipe. Tucker (1984) states that achenes are "less important to the taxonomy of *Kyllinga* than in any genus of Cyperaceae" with which he is familiar. However, he agrees with Delahoussaye and Thieret (1967) that the dark achenes with paler bases are indeed distinctive of this species. The latter authors record *C. sesquiflorus* from several locations in northern Louisiana and Oklahoma, and the species will most likely prove to be rather common in southern Arkansas as new collections with mature achenes are critically examined and as collections determined *C. tenuifolius* are reexamined.—Eric Sundell, Dept. of Natural Sciences, Univ. of Arkansas at Monticello, Monticello, AR 71655, U.S.A. and R. Dale Thomas, Dept of Biology, Northeast Louisiana Univ., Monroe, LA 71209, U.S.A.

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CAREX SYCHNOCEPHALA (CYPERACEAE), NEW TO MISSOURI—In the course of a Missouri Department of Conservation supported survey of Little Bean Marsh, Platte County, Missouri, *Carex*

sychnocephala Carey was found growing on the shores of the Little Bean Lake portion of the Little Bean Marsh Natural Area. *Carex sychnocephala* is most often found in hydric habitats from Ontario and New York west to Alberta, Washington, and Colorado (Hermann 1970). The nearest reported occurrence is approximately due north about 150 mi in Monona County, Iowa (Gr. Plains Fl. Assoc. 1977). It is also reported in several counties along Iowa's northern border with Minnesota (Gilly 1946; Gr. Plains Fl. Assoc. 1977). Little Bean Marsh lies on the bed of an old Missouri River meander and is subject to repeated flooding. *Carex sychnocephala* is the third member of the Cyperaceae newly found in Missouri from the marsh: *Eleocharis atropurpureus* and *Scirpus saximontanus* were recently reported from similar habits by Castaner (1985).

Voucher *Castaner 10089* (WARM, MO) is briefly described: Height, including raised inflorescence bracts, to 30 cm; flowering culms themselves to 15 cm; vegetative leaves 11–20 cm long, to 1.5 mm wide; head of 1-several congested spikes, 1.5–2 cm long; inflorescence bracts to 15 cm long; perigynia 5–6 x 0.5–1 mm.—*David Castaner, Biology Dept., Central Missouri State Univ., Warrensburg, MO 64093–5053, U.S.A.*

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NOTEWORTHY RANGE EXTENSIONS FOR *JUGLANS CINEREA* (JUGLANDACEAE) AND *ELEOCHARIS ERYTHROPODA* (CYPERACEAE) IN MISSISSIPPI—White walnut, *Juglans cinerea* L., is known from the Tennessee River Hills, the North Central Plateau, the Pontotoc Ridge and the Loess Bluff regions of Mississippi. Its southwestern occurrence in the state was reported by Little (1971) in Carroll County. On June 15, 1988, the authors located two specimens of *J. cinerea* on a rich, calcareous loess bluff drained by Ballground Creek in Warren County, Mississippi (*Bryson & Morris 8075*, SWSL - Southern Weed Science Laboratory herbarium, Stoneville, MS, duplicates to be dis-